The year 1808 premises to be a year of spleadid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN.

Frosh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined foce of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all cise, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as eccasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper. Daily - - - - - - - - \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 Weekly - - - - - - - 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1887.

Our friends will, we are sure, be pleased to learn that the actual sales of the last SUN-DAY SUN approached very nearly the highest figures ever recorded in Tan Sun's history. As this edition closes, every order from the newsdealers shows an even further increase, and the prospect is assured that the bong fide, regular sale of THE SUNDAY Sur to-day, in New York and vicinity, will be larger than that of any other newspaper. We approach the Christmas season with exceedingly agreeable emotions.

#### Divorce Made Easy.

In this State there is only one cause for which an absolute divorce can be legally obtained, yet it seems, from the experiences of a reporter of THE SUN related elsewhere, that even in New York it is the easiest thing in the world to get a full divorce, or what

Although this young gentleman had never been married, he found no difficulty in obtaining for himself several divorces from supposititious wives. He had merely to apply to the divorce agencies of which the World is the especial advertising medium, and with little delay, at small cost, and without publicity, they were furnished to him. It seems, from his thorough investigation into this vile and criminal business, that, besides lawyers and special detectives, the class of swindlers and charlatans who advertise themselves as astrologers and fortune tellers are largely engaged in it, they acting as "steerers" for what he calls the divorce mills, of which there are at least fifteen in New York, turning out, according to his estimate, over 1,500 generally fraudulent divorces annually.

These concerns will sell what purports to be an absolute divorce, though no proof of the legally requisite adultery is furnished. or, if it is desired, they will manufacture the proof for an additional fee. It is not necesmary even for either of the parties to appear, for a blank divorce can be obtained, afterward to be filled in with any names. Very often the courts are never applied to in any way, the divorce manufactory itself turning out the document unaided. In other cases divorces are actually obtained by collusion, by fraud, and by trumping up talse testimony, so that a wife may never know of the dissolution of her marriage until her husband shakes in her face a decree of absolute divorce. Of the vast number of divorces granted by the courts, the records show that many were obtained at the instance of the very attorneys whose methods are so fully exposed by our reporter, and

whose names and places of business he gives. Among the divorces our unmarried reporter obtained was one that, except for the official seal, is an exact fac-simile of a regular decree of divorce, to which is appended the forged signature of Judge DONOHUE. It purports to grant an absolute divorce to HENRY D. SCOTT from his wife, HELEN Scorr, and it was obtained at the small price of \$50 within three days after the bargain for it was made with the divorce agent. Of course, no record of any such divorce can be found in the records of the Supreme Court. Inasmuch as the names and residences of the parties to the fraudulent transaction are given by the reporter, there can be little difficulty in bringing them to justice, and his exposure of the business as a whole should lead to prompt and vigorous action by the police and the District Attor pey's office to break up these villainous divorce agencies.

There has never before been published a more startling story of successful villaliny than that with which he fills several columns of THE SUN of to-day.

Government Telegraphy. Nearly all the discoveries and improve ments in telegraphic science have been American. The specially American demand for the improvements stimulated the most ingenious and ambitious operators in our telegraph companies to discover newer and better methods. There were many rival lines of telegraph, and competition between them was fruitful in efforts to acquire greater control over electricity, and get out of it faster and cheaper work. To all these inventors Senator EDMUNDS stands in his place in the United States Senate and gives notice: "If my Postal Telegraph bill becomes a law, the Secretary of War will have the power to selze your devices and machines and use them in the Government service; and if you and he cannot agree upon a price for them, your only remedy will be to sue the Government in the Court of Claims, with the privilege, if dissatisfied with its award, of appealing to the Supreme Whatever influence this language, perfected into law, may have on other things, it will end telegraphic invention. That is dead sure. Research and endeavor in this most delicate and elusive department of science will no longer have the encouragement of large reward and a competitive mar ket. The admirable business of these finely organized men, who lead lives of ingenious experiment and patient trial, will be struck with paralysis in face of the brigand purpose of the Government to seize their devices and to drive them to the cost and heart breaking of lawsuits.

And what will become of our business of commercial and social telegraphy, thus stolen from private ownership and corporate management? It is now the best in the world. Why? Its owners are Americans, driven to unceasing endeavor in their burinees by unceasing competition. Its mengers are Americans, who cannot be matched administrative ability and technical knowledge. Its operators are Americans,

exceptionally intelligent and skilful. Indeed, the Western Union Telegraph is the most distinctively American institution in the United States. But within a year after the Government should get hold of it, it would be impossible to recognize it, so wholly would it have lost every characteristic excellence. For Government telegraphy will be a flat failure. It will be a failure, first, for want of the stimulus of private ownership spurred by competition; sec ondly, because the most skilful, brightest, and manliest of the operators will not accept public service, there being no future in it, and a Government clerkship being to them a descent in life; thirdly, because these skilled specialists would scorn to be officered by politicians who have no knowledge of the business of which they are justly proud; fourthly, principally for the reason that the skilled men who, as superintendents of divisions, now manage the business and plants of the great telegraph lines, could not be drawn into the public service.

Federal officeholding is the business of second-rate and third-rate men; of men

who drop their muskets in the battle of life

and straggle to the rear; of men willing to

exchange large possibilities for small cer-

tainties. The corporate telegraph managers,

on the other hand, are first-rate men and high

priced. When they leave the wires, as they

are constantly tempted to do in every direc-

tion, they go upward in responsibility, rank

and pay, and never go downward. Mr.

HUGHITT, the President of the Chicago and

Northwestern Railroad Company, confessed-

ly the best railroad man in America, started

on his upward career as a telegraph operator

under the great Tom Scorr, with but a com-

mon school education. His schooling on the

wires, in and out of a railroad station and

on its platform, was worth a dozen uni-

versity educations. Fifty thousand dol-

lars a year would not draw this great

administrator into the management of

Government telegraph either as Postmaster-

General or superintendent. Among the great

steel rail makers and ironmasters of the

world are the brothers CARNEGIE of Pitts-

burgh. Each in unaided youth was a tele-

graph operator on the Pennsylvania Rail-

road. Each left the wires for higher service

and larger pay in railroad management.

Both went as part purchasers and managers

into a Bessemer steel mill on the line of the

road. Sheer volume and quality of brain,

inspired by a genius for organization and

command, and directed by courage and

morality, carried them to the sum-

mit of industrial success. A column of

this paper would not suffice for the mention

of the promoted operators, officers of the

Western Union Telegraph Company, of kin

in quality to the CARNEGIES and HUGHITT.

who have been captured from the wires by

great railroads, banking institutions, and

manufacturing corporations, and carried off

to superintendency on high pay. It is offi-

cers like these who have given success to

American telegraphy. Politics attracts not

these men. To them public employment is a

tomb for the young and an asylum for the

aged. In the case of the chief of them to

whom the Government would naturally turn

for management of a telegraphic plant to in-

clude over 53,000 Post Offices, we do not be-

lieve that the Presidential salary would tempt

Bad enough will be the case of the Gov-

ernment's postal telegraph without ade-

quate general and division officers to man-

age it, capable and ambitious men, trained in

every department of their business. It has

been truthfully said that, excepting a

woman's spring bonnet, nothing quicker

gets out of usefulness than a telegraph line

In corporate telegraph service the opera

tors live and work under discipline. The con-

ditions of employment are fidelity, industry,

and obedience to rules. For want of these

virtues operators lose their places. Trans-

mute these men by act of Congress into

Federal officeholders, straightway they pass

out from the discipline of a well-managed

corporation, and take life easy in the short

hour, go-as-you-please ways of a Govern-

We warn the people of the United States

they now enjoy to be carried off into the

Post Office Department, Government teleg-

raphy will as surely be a fallure in America

Columbus and the Constitution.

A queer historical project that was brought

before the Forty-ninth Congress has now

made its appearance in the Fiftieth. In the

Senate Mr. Eusris has introduced a bill "to

provide for a joint celebration at the national

capital, in 1889, by the sixteen American re-

publics, in honor of the centennial of the

Constitution of the parent republic, the

United States." This bill has been referred

to a "Select Committee on the Centennial o

the Constitution and the Discovery of Amer-

ica." In the House Mr. HOOKER has also

introduced a resolution for the appointment

of a select committee for the purpose of cele-

brating "the inauguration of the Constitu-

The verbal confusion in the title of this

committee is worthy of the incongruity

in the work proposed. Were it a Com-

mittee on the Constitution of the United

States and on the Discovery of America, or

a committee to celebrate the hundredth an

niversary of the Constitution and the four

hundredth anniversary of the discovery, its

name might be more intelligible. But this

is a small matter compared with practically

uniting the celebration of events so wide

apart in point of time and so little related in

other respects. The House, however, it seems,

is to preserve even the title of the committee

which it adopts from the Senate, perhaps be

cause any greater definiteness of description

would emphasize the absurdity of its scope.

The key to this queer combination of

historical celebrations is to be found in

a project formed to hold an industrial

exposition at Washington, which Congress

and the Treasury are relied upon to carry

through. It is hoped in some way to start

this affair in 1889, and then to push it for-

ward under Government patronage until

1892, when it will appear in full glory. Only

in this way can we account for the proposa

to unite the consideration of events which are

further apart than the settlement of James-

The true event to be celebrated in 1889 in

the beginning of our present American

Union. The framing of the Constitution was

worthly honored at Philadelphia, on the oc

easion of its hundredth anniversary, last Sep-

tember; but the Government provided for

by that Constitution did not go into opera-

tion in all its parts until the 30th of April,

1789, when George Washington, as first

President, took the oath of office and began

his executive duties. The city of New York

was at that time the seat of government,

and there accordingly the inauguration of

the President took place. The same sense

of fitness which pointed out Philadel-

phia as the proper place for celebrat-

ing the centenary of the Constitution,

suggests New York as the place for the

commemoration of 1889; and accordingly

steps have already been taken in this city

for such a celebration. The bill of Senator

town and the adoption of the Constitution

tion and the discovery of America."

not constantly looked after.

ment department.

as it has been in Europe.

Gen. ECKERT to think of undertaking it.

#### our present Government went into operation Indian Explorers.

the new Constitution; but even then New

York would be the proper place for this cele-

oration. The real purpose, however, is to

favor a world's fair project in Washington.

This scheme ignores the more fitting plan of

observance, and drags in the discovery of

America for the purpose of securing a cele-bration in a city which did not exist when

Among the engineers recently engaged in the Afghan boundary survey was an Indian named IMAN SHARIF, who has just been spe cially complimented and rewarded for his services. In regions south of Herat, where white experts cannot work unless protected by troops, this man surveyed and mapped a large tract, and "showed an admirable faculty for getting on with the natives." His work in this district, and in the region east of Herat, is pronounced by the survey authorities to be of unusual value. He is specially mentioned in the report of the Commission, and has received a handsome

present from the British Government. Few stories of travel possess so large at element of romantic interest as those of the native explorers who have been employed by the Indian Government for twenty years past to investigate the regions north of the Himalayas that are not accessible to white men. Disguised as merchants, mendicants or monks, they have worked their way through vast stretches of country by means of various expedients, such as peddling small wares or reciting passages from Buddhist sacred books. They have mapped the larger part of southern Thibet, and the Pandit. A .-- K. in his four and a half years wanderings, travelled over an immense territory that no white man except . MARCO Poro has visited.

The Thibetans regarded A-K, the mos famous of these explorers, as a very devout person. Everywhere he went they saw him telling the beads of his Buddhist resary This was his method of measuring his dis tances. During all his long travels he dropped a bead at every hundred paces. In the prayer barrel that hung from his neck were the few scientific instruments be could carry and the little books in which he kept his records In Lhassa, where the Dalai Lama, the visible incarnation of BUDDHA, lives, A-1 spent a year. Only three or four disguised white men have ever seen the splendid tem ples of this sacred city of the Buddhists, and since Huc and Gamer spent ten weeks there forty-one years ago, we have learned little of it except through the Indian explorers.

These men, two of whom have received the gold medals of the Paris and Royal Geographical Societies, are seldom known to the world by their names until after their services as explorers can no longer be utilized It is only by concealing their identity as servants of the Indian Government that they can be made useful in the lands they visit. None of them is highly educated Few of the wealthy, educated Indians would care to undergo the hardships they experience. A-x, in the last part of his journey, travelled as a beggar and in rage, and he served for months in Thibet as a herder of sheep before he could resume his work. These men are chosen for their intelligence, tact, and physical endurance. They are taught little more than the elements of science, so that they can make the requisite observations and measurements. keep their field books, and describe the physical features and peoples of the places they pass through.

### Harmony.

We listen with appreciation to our es eemed contemporary, the Washington Post when it justly speaks of "THE SUN, which is doing so much just now to harmonize party differences, and to dress the Democratic line for the great battle of 1888."

speaks at the same time of the problem of revenue reduction, now inclines toward the plan which includes a curtailment of the internal revenue.

Without considering other arguments, reduction of the internal revenue would form the most effective and conclusive denial that the Democracy is for free trade, and unless all doubts upon that question can be removed from the public mind before the next campaign begins, the result cannot be other than disastrous.

For that reason THE SUN has long been strenuous in its opinion that the internal revenue should be reduced as the first step toward the removal of the surplus, and th fact that our efforts are recognized and com mended by a journal like the Post will be also a subject for satisfaction to the Unite Democracy, which hopes to elect the next President.

### She Should Not.

The enduring interest which attaches to the problem here propounded demands that it should be discussed with all seriousness A young woman, who sends her name and address, but who upon this occasion wishes to be known as "STELLA," asks this question "Is it proper for a young lady to ait in the lap of young man to whom she is engaged?"

Of course we will assume that no one else is present. Public exhibitions of admiration on the part of young persons whose hearts are known to have been interchanged should be restricted within very narrow limits. The eyes may meet, the hands may touch, but the lips-never. Opinions are divided on the question whether, within the hearing of but partially sympathetic ears, they should ever frame audibly the Christian name of the other party to the interesting combination; but that is not the theme of the moment and there is no need of discussing i now. We are fully aware also that one school of romantic thinkers will maintain that what is not in good taste before the eyes of the world should be forbidden under all other circumstances. But we say simply that such is not our opinion. If this budding state of matrimony were to be oppressed by the same law of decorum which cold etiquette prescribes for the colorless relations of commonplace friendship, we fear that the mature conjugal blossom would appear with comparative rarity. Were no more serious proofs of reconciliation and forgiveness per mitted to engaged lovers than are employed by mere friends, the first clash of discordant ideas would often cause the tender flower of love to droop beyond the power of ordinary protestations of devotion to revivify. Ou remarks are therefore directed toward those who agree with us upon this subject, and we address them with confidence that theirs

is the popular view. Turning then to the main question, we say frankly to "STELLA" and to all the fair constituents of the endless and happy process sion which will follow her example in days to come, that as a rule the practice she refer to should be strennously frowned upon as in-admissible. Treat the impulsive and forget-

ful suppliant with mercy and forgiveness; but rather than wander so far from the prin-ciples of a reserved and faultless spinster-Eustis declares that "the spring of 1899 will be the one hundredth anniversary of the Constitution of the United States." It may be supposed that this indefinite mention of hood, we should advise our correspo and all others like her, even to reject the the season is intended to provide for the enticing prospect of altering her state, and entenary, since on that day proceedings to continue, like the imperial votaress of began in the first Congress convened under the unbending DIANA.

"In maiden meditation, fancy free."

#### A Hurrah Convention.

The convention of Republican clubs wa more noticeable for its enthusiasm than its intelligence, and its platform is full of a buncombe unusually windy even for Republican latitudes. It charges the Democratic party with responsibility for pretty much everything that is bad, and credits the Republican party with pretty much everything that is good. Outside of a few benighted hamlets in the Western Reserve that sort of talk attracts no attention. As a declaration of principles this Republican platform can hardly be taken seriously. Even on the tariff it is unfair, if not consciously dishonest. The resolutions, taken as a whole, present dead issues of the past or bogus ones of the present. Whatever the result of the convention may be eventually in promoting the discipline and efficiency of the party, a canting and hollow platitudinous rhetoric not likely to attract new voters, pervaded the resolutions and most of the speeches.

But in one respect the convention has been interesting. It was a BLAINE convention almost from the start. Supporters of other candidates were present, and so were some determined and virulent anti-BLAINE men like the Hon. JOHN C. NEW of Indiana. It does not appear that the formation of a national league of Republican clubs was originally proposed in the interest of Mr. BLAINE, or that his friends made any effort to elect delegates friendly to him. His boom is in so healthy a condition that no artificial means need be called in to improve it. Mr. SHERMAN'S friends made an effort to do something for him, but they failed. The hurrah movement controlled the convention, and the mere mention of Mr. BLAINE's name thrilled the hearts and the lungs of a majority of the delegates. If this assemblage had been the national nominating convention, the hurral movement would

probably have been about as strong. It is simply mentioning a fact to say that Mr. BLAINE is still first, with no second, in the estimation of his party. And yet, on the great economic issues which are just now engrossing the interest of the public, Mr. BLAINE cannot be regarded even by all the members of his own party as a safe authority to be followed. His whiskey tax distribution scheme won't wash.

#### The Sun and the Labor Cause.

The American Federation of Labor, in convention in Baltimore, passed vesterday a resolution condemning the alleged boycott of THE SUN by the Knights of Labor. The ground taken is that any such manifestation on the part of a labor organization toward a public journal of THE Sun's character could not fail to be injurious to the best interests of the working people. The idea is sound, and we congratulate the Federation upon its good ense, while for the individual expressions of friendship for this paper and approval of its course we are only too glad to proffer our

hearty thanks. The so-called boycott was an attempt on the part of the men who have run to destruction and diagrace the organization known as the Knights of Labor, to injure THE SUN, to work it some practical and material damage. They designed to disarm, shut up, and suppress wholly if possi-ble, an independent and outspoken newspaper: not that the order they managed had any quarrel with THE SUN, for it had none. but because private malignity had made i worth their while. They had, therefore, a motive, and a base one, and in seeking to gratify it they did not hesitate to impute to the laboring men and women of America, as represented in their then enormous organization, the design of overthrowing, crushing, and annihilating the free press of the

We have never said so before, but we now point to the singular significance of the fact that from the day the edict went out to boycott THE SUN" the order of the Knights of Labor has faded, decayed, and fallen into the ruin and confusion that it is in to-day.

It was a vile and shameless conspiracy; it entrapped many innocent and well-meaning people; and like all unnatural proceedings if failed of its purpose. In this fair, free air of ours there is a native antidote for every exotic bane that is imported from across the Atlantic, be it the boycott of the trafficker in the welfare of the laborer or be it the sedition of the hungry Anarchist.

But when a considerable and independent number of intelligent and genuine workers in a broad field of industries assemble, and out of their sense of right and fitness ex press such opinions and beliefs about THE Sun as the Federation of Labor chose to do yesterday at Baltimore, then we make our friendliest acknowledgments and wish them Godspeed upon their mission.

The first act of the new Legislature should be to abolish the Saturday half holiday. It does great mischief to the business of New York.

Judge GRESHAM and Receiver McNUL/TA are having great fun running the Wabash Railroad in the alleged interests of the unhappy stockholders. The spectacle is edifying when McNulta works his rate schedule for all t is worth to propitiate the Cook county dele gates who will have to do with determining his availability for the Governorship, and Judge GRESHAM looks solemnly on and tells all petitioners and protestants that McNulta is running the road, and that the Court thinks he is doing it well.

There was an active little snow storm in sirculation last night, and the prospect for an inclement Sunday was good. This is very anoying to the Republican club delegates who didn't get away yesterday. They can't go to church, and they will have to talk over things n the barrooms.

"Put me down for SHERMAN and HAW-LEY," writes Fire Alarm FORAKER to the Oil City Derrick. When an Ohio politician "puts himself down" for another Ohio man for President, it is evident that be means to betray the other Ohio man. We have no doubt that Fon-AKER will soon be put down, and he ought to be. At the same time it is proper to say tha he is the original and only FORAKER man.

A brief pleasure trip to India made by party of Englishmen last fall shows how much may nowadays be seen in a short time with the aid of fast steamers and fine ratiroad service The party was away from England just sixty days, of which thirty-nine were spent in the round trip from England to Bombay, leaving three weeks for sightseeing in India. Two are superb views of the Himalayas; two days to the temples and palaces of Benares, one day to the beautiful city of Lucknow, two days to the remarkable palaces and ancient tombs at Agra, two days to the scenes of the mutiny at Delhi, and two days to Jeypore, the most unique and one of the most interesting cities of northern India. Then the party returned to

voted fourteen days to sightseeing in the towns and seven days and nights to railroad travel, eatching glimpses of a good deal of the coun-try, and travelling by land and sea in the sixty days a total distance of 18,000 miles. Of sourse, in so hurried a journey there is no time or careful investigation, but many valuable impressions may be obtained even in a flying trip bers of this excursion to India will hereafter be able to read about the affairs of that great country with more intelligence and interest than ever before,

PROSPECTS FOR A UNITED DEMOCRACY. Mr. Carilele Said to Re Witting to Cartail

From the Washington Post. We note this interesting prediction in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, THE Sun: "Somewhere between the position of Mr. Bandall and the position of Mr. Carlisle will be found, if there is the disposition to find it, place and room enough for the whole Democratic party to stand in a position impregnable to Re-

publican attack." We think the happy middle ground will be found somewhere between the position of Mr. Randall and the position of President Cleveland. This is Mr. Carlisle's opinion. Of the wo reformers the Speaker of the House is the older and the abler, but the President is much he more extreme. He would reduce the revenue about \$80,000,000 through a revision oustoms duties solely. Mr. Carlisle, in the inerest of harmony, is willing to allow \$20,000, 000 of the total reduction to apply to the interaal revenue tax on tobacco.

#### GOV. WALLER'S SHORT HAIR.

Why it has Never Been Short Before to Something Like Twenty Years

A curious story has just leaked out to explain the striking change in ex-Gov. Waller's appearance noticed by his friends here a few reeks ago. His hair was close-cropped for the first time in twenty years, and his magnificent occipital development was seen and admired for the first time. This is the story of why he wore his locks long:

A score of years ago the Little Glant of Connecticut was a gay young man about New London, and he and Gus Brandagee and other of the boys used to go on little iags up to Hart-

of the boys used to go on little jags up to Hartford sometimes, on which occasions they always had their hair out. One day they agreed to put up a job on Tom Waller. So when he came out of the barber's chair one after another of them went up to him in an alarmed manner and said:

"Waller, what in the world is the matter with your head? It looks deformed."

Pretty soon he began to think his head was deformed—it was only highly developed, in reality—and resolved to conceal his misfortune by allowing his hair to grow. So ever since his luxuriant locks have curled down to his coat collar, and he became famous as the curly-headed giant.

Not long ago, while immersed in the cares of state, he went into a strange barber shop in London and said, laconically. "Cut my hair." as he had been wont to do in the shop where he was at home, and where the knight of the shears thoroughly understood that cutting meant only trimming. When the tidal-wave Governor arose from the chair his flowing locks adorned the floor and his massive cranim shone clearly out in undisguised outlines. He was horror-stricken. Hurrying to a friend, he cried; "John, for heaven's sake, is there anything the matter with my head?"

"No," was the reply, "except that it looks better than I've ever seen it."

And since then the Little Giant has rejoiced in a close crop and meditated vengeance on the boys of twenty years ago.

### Whe's Song Is It? To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Suppos-ng two men compose a song, A writes the words and 3 the music, who would you say that song was by ? New Youg, Dec. 16, 1887.

Speaking with accuracy, the song is by A and B. But if there must be a discrimination nade, we should say that the author is B. song's words rarely make its fame. You can take a verbal coagulation of unlimited consense, which of itself no one would ever care a rap about or listen to with patience, and yet put a popular air to it and it will go. must not be understood by this as considering music a superior art to that of poetry, but when it comes to song writing we are for the man who makes the tune.

DEAR FRIENDS: You are all busy now in oyful preparations, for, you say, "Every one should be happy on Christmas Day." But do you snow that in this city there are ever so many little ones who have no one to make them merry Christmas-poor little foundlings, with merry Unristmas—poor little loundings, with no kind parents or friends to think of them, who therefore venture to make this appeal to your generous charity. Some of you have a houseful of happy children—will you not let them share their abundance with these destithem share their abundance with these destitute ones? Some of you are thinking sadly
this year of a little darling whose place is
vacant. Oh! for that dear child's sake, be kind
to those who have never known the tenderness
of a parent's love. Whoever you be, rest assured that an act of charity to these poor babes
will fill your hearts with Christmas joy.
There are also destitute women under the
same roof who must be provided for on Christmay Day. For this twofold purpose any donations in money, food, or clothing will be most
thankfully received.

New York Foundling Asylum,
Sixty-eighth street and Third avenue.

### A Joke at the St, James,

Several people in the St. James Hotel lobby were amazed a night or two ago to hear Host Conners's voice ring out in a determined manner with the words:

'No, sir; no, sir-ree, not another check will be cashed for you until you pay me that \$20,000 you owe me now!"

A dead silence fell on the room, and an unassuming looking man who stood by him at the desk hesitated a moment and then turned and walked quietly away. He was Count Mitkewicz, and the story at once began to gain ground and proportions. By 10 o'dlock the next day an afternoon journal, which thought it had a big thing exclusively, had fourteen reporters out after the facts of Count Mitkewicz's rebuff. Capt. Conner was asked about the facts, and said the Count could have \$20,000 more if he wanted it; "there must be some mistake." The Count referred all his questioners to Capt. Conner, and by nightfall the dimensions of a large and practical joke were apparent, and the fourteen reporters were soon after supping with the Count at Delmonico's. A dead silence fell on the room, and an un

### Mr. Carnegle Resigns from the Club.

The coolness that has existed between Mr. Courtland Palmer, the President of the Nineeenth Century Club, and Mr. Androw Carne gie, the steel magnate, ever since the latter made fun of Mr. Palmer's socialistic ideas in a speech delivered at the last meeting of the club, has culminated in Mr. Carnegie's resignation from the club. The resignations has for some time been in the hands of the Becretary of the club, but it was not made public until yesterday. Mr. Palmer said the resignation was practically accepted, as no action was ever taken on such a matter. Whonever a member resigned his resignation was considered accepted. Mr. Palmer said that, so far as he was concerned, the trouble was at an end. gie, the steel magnate, ever since the latter

## Samuel Jackson Bandall.

When men are wanted at the front. Where Right and Justice make a stand When freemen in the battle's brunt Strike home for God and Native Land: When souls are wanted in the breach. Where Danger is, to guard the wall; Thank God the people have in reach A Randall, at his country's call!

No bannered knight of pomp and plume, No soldier, this, for holidays, But one for whom the foe makes room. And Wrong and Error clear the ways. A fearless statesman, tried and true, Who holds the people all in all, Thank God! there's one such left to view, A Randall, at his country's call!

He seeks no compromise with frauds.

But, like a Jackson in his might, Steadfast for Truth against all odds Strikes sturdy blows for God and Right! Oh, ring anew the old refrain: The noblest Roman of them all, A Randall, at his country's call! Dag. 15, 1557.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Charles Graham, the artist, is engaged in the prepara-tion of two tableaux, which will be presented in Chick-ering Hall on Dec. 23, at an entertainment in aid of the cholera sufferers in Italy. One of the tableaux will rep-resent the bay of Xaples, and the other a scene after the earthquake in Ischia. The whole arrangement of the tableaux will be the work of Mr. Graham, as well as the panning of the sonery. The entertainment is given by American and Italian ladies, among them the Baroness Pava. Countess Raffo, Mrs. J. W. Drexel, Mrs. William H. Field. Mrs. Barney Williams, and Mrs. 8060 of Brooklyn-tua and Miss Miliard will bear a part in the entertain-ment, of which Mr. Edward Marzo is the masteal director.

Ireland seemed likely to borrow an agreeable Xinas guest from the States as Mr. Robert Neville of London, In strode down to the Aurania with three great set ers gamboling a chain's length from either hand and a ters gamboling a chain's length from either hand and a healthy flush on his clear, dark face. He is probably the only one of Uncle Sam's citizens who nose to Erin regu-larly for his Christmas fun. He will leave the Aurania at Queenstown, and in forty-eight hours will be riding 'cross country behind the best pack in Galway. Neville is a six-footer, handsome as big dark eyes and big brown ustache can make a big man, and is hand in glove with the Irish gentry, whose hounds and horses are always at his disposal. He used to take hunters over with him, but takes "penies" instead now, and many an odd sovereign finds its way from his open paim to the shielding of a poor peasant. The Aurania sailed yester day without any British detectives trying to repeat the ridiculous quest they once made for dynamite in

The managers of New York theatres say that few have any idea of the number of young girls who leave their comfortable homes in the country, many of them sur-reptitionaly, and come to New York to find places on the stage. It is said that managers of light opera have the largest number of such applicants. Very often these managers have confronted the young women with letters from their fathers, which have been hurried off the minute they knew their daughters had left home for the city, all begging the managers to discourage the am-bitious ones and endeavor to induce them to return to heir homes. It may be added that in ninety-nine out of every hundred such instances the letters are quite un-necessary, as the managers will not take untried hands.

Mrs. Ida Hoffman, who stands ball for John Most in the sum of \$5,000, has a pleasant face, if she does h hair. She lives at 62 Seventh street with her h Dr. Julius Hoffman, who has a large practice as a physician. Mrs. Hoffman owns the house and it is worth \$22,000, so Mrs. Hoffman is very good ball indeed, even for a convicted Anarchist. She and her husband are undoubtedly the two wealthiest Anarchists in the city, up Anarch leader, and knew him in Germany fifteen years ago. Most is a frequent visitor at their house. He says that they are really Socialists, not Anarchists, "bus," be always adds, "dot don't amound to much. Dere is but little difference between a Socialist and an Anarchist."

The competition of tradeamen has again led to the use of Mrs. Cleveland's portrait as a means to attract the myriads who travel New York's streets. This time it is the diamond sellers. Many of them now display in their shop windows papier mache plaques containing colored lithographs of the President's wife, and screwed through the plaque at the ears are diamond solitaires. The effect is certainly striking, but there are many who hope that the competition of trade, so far as the use of Mrs. Cleveland's portrait is concerned, will stop there.

A Hudson street sign painter announces that he will Holland, Pennsylvania, and Jersey Dutch, Montreal and and shipped to all parts of the world."

Base ball managers and players are still puzzled as to how Helon Dauvray and John Montgomery Ward car-ried on their courtship. Mise Dauvray was a constant visitor all summer at the Polo grounds when Ward was playing, and while several of the New York zine, be-tween the innings, would walk up to where Miss Dauvray was sitting and chat with her. Ward never joined the little group. It was not known among base ball men

The curiosity of the ladies who occupy the boxes in the Academy of Music on Sunday nights at the Anti-Poverty meetings has been violantly aroused by the young man who sits in the space devoted to the reporters. The young man has been on hand every Sunday night, but as yet it has been impossible to learn who or what he is. He is a lank-faced youth, with a moustache of some proportions, and always sits facing the audience with his chair tilted back against the stage. During the meetings he twiris his moustache at the pretty faces is the boxes, occasionally transferring his killing giances to the fair ones in the orchestra stalls, and this has been going on until the youth has been voted a missance. Manager Crossdale is to devote some of his valuable time to an effort to crush this would-be Anti-Poverty Society masher.

around among his friends yesterday for the first time in a number of weeks. Mr. Ashman's old enemy, gout, first encountered in the days when Mr. Ashman was President of the Hoboken Turtle Club has been after

### Away With the Sickly Green Stamp.

From the Epoch. The mourning for the brick-dust colored postage stamp is sincere and universal. Its grave is kept green, so to speak, by its sickly successor, but such ute of affection will not satisfy the public demand. The new Postmaster-General has a chance to attain national popularity at one bound by restoring the be-

From the Omaha Herald.

The Sur has assumed a position against the new 2-cent stamp, in which all who love the beautiful must sustain it. The delicate and modest 2-cent stamp of terra cotta brown was the most artistic ever issued, unless an ex-ception be made in favor of the 5-center. It pleased the eye, and it did not disturb any of those senses which recognize fitness. It always carried a letter faithfully and it deserved better things than it has been accorded. It has been succeeded by a bilious horror the hue of an unripe wa'er melon. The new stamp has a peculiar shade of green that

makes the natural yearning for harmonic effects wish it had naver been born. Some green is not absolutely shocking, but the green of this stamp is a nightmare. It has been dragged from some retreat where it s have been allowed to stay forever, and daubed in h ess intensity over a stamp which all pee ple are oblige to look upon. The citizen who can lick this stamp with out a shudder should go from among men. Mr. Dickin son, everybody wants the dainty brown again! Call in the green, and see a wave of happiness traverse this broad land at a mad gallop!

#### An Appeal for Colored Catholies, To the Outholle Public:

The occasion of the first anniversary of St. Benedict's Home for colored children suggests and war rants the present urgent appeal for aid. The "Home." which was opened on Dec. 8 of last year, educates as maintains neglected children under the care of the Deminican Sisters, from the Convent of the Holy Rosary, in East Sixty-third street, this city. It is a necessary ad junct to the work among the colored people of our city begun four years ago by the dedication (Nov. 18, 1889) of the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets.

and "Home." It is in its struggling infancy. The "Home" receives no State aid, and in its small quarters, at 120 Macdougal street, cares for twenty-nine children—as many as can be accommodated.

It is well to state that without the assistance of its white friends St. Benedict's Mission could not subsist. This however, not that the colored Catholics take no in-terest in the work, for they take a pride as well in it, but because they are few, scattered over the city, and no blessed with the goods of this world. They are not yet able, though anxious to support their church and priest as in money or goods will be most gratefull received during the holidays by the Sisters of the "Home" or by myself. For the colored people,

Jone E. Burre, Pastor.

#### "The Sun." From the Northern Eagle

For literary ability, pure sentiments of morality, variety of knowledge, force of imaginat gance of diction, strength of style, brilliancy of concepon, and pure Democracy, give us Tax Suz.

If Jefferson and Jackson were alive how gladly they would subscribe for it!

As a result of Col. Fellows's victory, and a United De-

### Two Simple Questions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is the belief of the Anarchists, and what are they trying to de y They don't believe anything, and they are trying to

The rooms of the New York Flower Mission 241 Fourth arease, will be open Dec. 23, 22, and 23 for the reception of evergreens. Christimas cards. &c., for the Christimas decorations of the island hospitals and iname sayiums, and also for delicacies (fruit beef extract, condensed milk, jelly, &c.) for the sick poor in tract, condensed milk, jelly, &c.) for the sick poor in tenement houses. Any money sent us will be appropri-ated to the purchase of these supplies. As we are greatly in need of helpers, the attendance of all ladies interested in the work is carnestly requested.

If it was possible to so through life without once taking a cold, many of the atteor and not a few of the more serious like of life would be avoided. But size it is idle to hope for so happy as exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Exceptionant is a sure currently for courts and colds astima and houndritis. 465.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The death of Mrs. Astor clouded the social portson last week, and neither Mr. Livingston's ball nor the first cotillon were as brilitant as they otherwise would have been. Very little s left to be said of the departed one. She passed away in the city where she was boin, rowned with the respect and admiration of the people among whom she lived, and followed to her last home by the benedictions of vast numbers whose lives were made brighter by

her sympathy, kindness, and generous aid.

Mr. and Miss Livingston's ball on Monday evening was almost a reproduction of Mrs. Morris's the week before, except that !: was a little more lively, and the decorations, being confined to two colors, pink and white were more effective and becoming. Dancing was begun late and kept up until an early hour of the morning. Indeed, from present sppearances the dances this winter promise to reep more unreasonable hours than ever bofore. Midnight is well advanced before carriages begin to arrive at Delmonico's door, and support is seldom over before 2 in the morning.
Then comes the cotillen, with its innumerable lgures, and the young feet which fly through its mazes are seldom at rest before 5.

This is literally killing work, and the consequence will be complete exhaustion for the women before the season is half over, and the gradual retirement of young men, who have their way to make in the world, from all dancing duties or pleasures. To go to bed at 5 and rise again at 8 refreshed is a physical impossibility, and what is gained to society or individuals by the introduction of foreign customs into a community whose habits of life are so widely divergent, it would puzzle a social autocrat to say. The hour for dining has been growing later for several years, and 7 o'clock for family dinners and 8 for formal banquet are now fashionable. But even so, the margin is wider than it used to be for the ball-goors. No dinner can spread itself over more than two hours without detriment to the cheerfulness and enjoyment of the guests-so that where dreary interval of waiting must occur, or the dinner must be delayed till 9 o'clock, all of which is very silly.

In spite of the absence of several of the com-

mittee, and a smaller attendance than usual of

married belles, the cotillon on Thursday evening was gay and pretty. The younger element predominated as usual, and the débutante turned out in force. The most noticeable figure in the cotillon was Mrs. Bradley Martin who was regally costumed in a delicate shade f pink velvet, richly embroidered with sliver. Her jewels rivalled those of Mrs. William Astor and seemed to embrace not only a sun, but a complete solar system of flashing gems. Dia monds of wonderful size glittered on her neck.in her hair and ears, and made a complete stomacl er for the front of her gown. In addition, rosottes of rubies and brilliants, with long giftering tags, formed shoulder knots to fasten her Miss Rawle of Philadelphia, looked extremely well in a rich dress of garnet-colored silk, while Mrs. Elliott Boosevelt's delicate beauty was well set off by white and green. Mrs. Henry Ascher Robbins in gray and pink, Mrs. Clarence Cary in white and silver, and Mrs. Wiliam Bacon in dark blue volvet, relieved by white trimmings, were all looking their best Among the girls, Miss May Brady was charming in white watered silk, with a profusion of pink roses, and Miss Grace Snellng wore white tulle with garlands of white lilace. A wreath of lilace which crowned her small head gave a finish to the costume that was thoroughly French. The beneficiary of Monday's entertainment, pretty Miss Clarisse Livingston, was becomingly attired in blue and silver, as was also Miss Lily Redmond The door posts were, as of old, well supported by about forty non-dancing men, while more than one young lady in whose honor introductory balls and teas have been recently given went home before the cotilion, or sat speak to her. If ballroom wouths who are not portable fatigue, they might at least make an effort to talk now and then.

Mrs. Minturn's dance on Monday night for her second daughter, who is said to be a beauty as well as an heiress, will make a pleasant break in the Delmonico balls. An interesting feature will be the absence of married ladies. The first of the Patriarchs comes on Tuesday

year. It is said, but we have no particularly good reason for believing it, that the stately old Patriarche have been cutting their invitation lists this season, and that their first ball will be as exclusive as some of those that have eded it. If this sort of thing g York society will soon be as difficult as the court circle at Vienna, where, it is said every guest must be able to show nine grandmothers. But it will not go on, as the spirit of the ag and of the people is opposed to it, and the open sesame must always come to those who have refinement, education, and means.

January receptions will be varied again with weddings, four being already announced as likely to take pla ce. Miss Katharine Winthrop's marriage to Mr. Hamilton Kean is fixed for the 12th, and on account of the youth and beauty of the bride and the large family connection among very pleasant people on both sides, will probably be the most interesting of the group. The engagement has been recently an ounced of Miss Janet King, daughter of Mr. Cornelius King, to Mr. Van Bensselaer Townsend of Albany, and also that of Miss Charlotte Pearsall to Mr. Elisha Walker.

The gay season in Washington has begun arlier than usual this year, and although White House hospitalities are not in order until New Year's day, yet there has been a constant succession of dinners and receptions during this month. The presence of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and his associates on the Fisheries Commission may account for many of the festivities, but there seems a genera disposition at the capital for gavety and en oyment, and the number of debutantes and of New York and Albany people established there for the winter has given a more than ordinary impetus to the march of events.

Mrs. Whitney's white and gold dinner in honor of the Commissioners was a superb affair, and will not soon be forgotten. Her favorite custom of introducing good music in the drawing room, and a relay of guests after the dinner is over, has a refreshing effect, and was much enjoyed on this occasion. Mrs. Edward Woolsey has been stopping at the Secretary's, and was present at the large reception give by Mrs. Whitney last week.

A great deal has been said about Washington belles, but in point of fact nearly all of there are to be found among the married women. Marringeable men at the capital are in the minority. and all the society beaus may fairly be styled detrimentals. Being too poor to marry, they foar to compromise themselves by attentions to pretty but portionless girls, and therefore de vote themselves to maturer sirens who are alroady safely appropriated. The most popular girls in Washington are the daughters of Si Lionel West, of whom the younger ones go into society for amusement, while Miss Victoria, the eldest, is hedged in by the responsibilities and conventionalities of her position, and has a life of much care. Mrs. Hobson, a sister of the first Mrs. L. P. Morton, has her niece, Miss Lay, with her this winter, who is extremely pretty and ladylike, and was much admired in Lenox. Miss Pruyn ot Al-bany, who has the advantage of solid as well as of ephemoral charms, is to spend the winter at the capital, as are also the daughters of the late William M. Hunt of Boston. The Misses Bayard and Miss Eustis, granddaughter of Mr. Corcoran, have their full share of attention wherever they may go, and the two younger laughters of Gov. Carroll of Maryland, if they resomble their older slaters, cannot be otherwise than charming. Mr. Bl'ss, a storson of Mr. Bancroft, is to introduce a daughter this winter, and Miss Persy James, who is to make her debut a little later, is a very love'r gurl. Miss Margio Mitchell and Miss Florouse Au-denried, the belies of a year ago, are both abroad, but the cosmopolitan beauties, Miss

abroad, but the cosmopolitan besuties. Grant and Miss Winslow, will fill their m